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DAILY \$8; TRI-WEEKLY \$5; WEEKLY \$2. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"Instead of breaking up the Union, we intend to strengthed to lengthen it." John C. Rascapsanous. "The Constitution and the Equality of the States! These he symbols of evertassing union. Let these be the rallying a the people. "Jone C. Hasckingnames

National Democratic Ticket,

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, JOSEPH LANE. OF OREGON. ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large. I ANDON C. HAYNES, of Washington. W. C. WHITTHORNE, of Maury.

For the Congressional Bistricts. First District—A. G. WATKINS, of Jefferson. Second "JAMES D. THOMAS, of Claiborne Third THOMAS B. MURRAY, of Warren. WM. B. BATE, of Sumner. eifth GEORGE GANTT, of Maury. Sixth N. N. COX, of Perry, ROBT. W. HAYWOOD, of Davidson, J. D. C. ATKINS, of Henry. H. S. BRADFORE, of Haywood.

PRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1860.

The Britten Proposition. It will be seen from our correspondence from Paris, Henry county, that Col. HAYNES accepted the Barron proposition in his speech there on the 22d, and Maj. Polk, Dorolas candidate for the State at large indignantly rejected it. Will the Douglas men who think and act for themselves be longer

lead by such guides? The Britton Proposition.

We hear of a considerable number of those who have hitherto supported the Douglas ticket, now coming out for the Burrox Proposition and declar- and a rebuke to the partisans of faction and lawless ing their determination to support the other Democratic Electors. Among the names that we have heard, is that of G. B. Parens, Senator from the Hardeman Distric, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Douglas Convention that nominated their sion of the highest judicial tribunal on earth, it will Electoral ticket.

the 8th of November.

the first Tuesday, except when the month commenences on Tuesday. It then takes place on Tuesday, the eighth.

The reasons for this discrimination is that by law the Electors must be appointed within thirty-four days previous to the first Wednesday in December. the law is the will of the people, embodied and ex-Between the first day of November and the first pressed according to the forms of the constitution Wednesday in December, there are thirty-five days. The election must therefore be held later than the 1st. It will be held on the first Tuesday, except when Tuesday is the first day of the month, which | dicial triffunal, aims a deadly blow at our whole rewill happen at the Presidential election of 1864.

The Prospects. The R.Y. Herald speaking of the hopelessness of

carrying any of the New England or Northwestern States against Lincotn says:

This throws the responsibility of the defeat of Lincoln upon the conservative voters in the Middle States or New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where the several factions are doing all within their power to prevent a cordial union of the entire antimpton forces. In Pennsylvania the masses are trying to unite; but Forney insists upon running a for the district of Missouri, for the purpose of estabstraight out Douglas ticket, to pay the Republicans for giving him the Clerkship of the House of Retatives. The regular Democratic organizaion in New Jersey, have hoisted a Union ticket, representing the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell inreally want Lincoln elected, are running a straight Douglas ticket; but they, like Forney, are fast sinking into insignificance.

Who Refused to Fuse ! The New York Day Book (BRECKINEIDGE) thus

meets the Douglas allegation that the BRECKINEIDGE "It was announced day before yesterday by tele

graph in our paper that the Breckinridge men in New York had declined the offer of the Douglas and Bell men to fuse with them in order to defeat Lin coln in the Empire State, and thus defeat his election. The Breckinridge leaders in New York, who are the office-holders, could not get Mr. Buchanan to consent to the fusion. Is not this humilialing and degrading in the extreme? The terms offered were fair, and more than liberal. The Douglas men proposed to give the Breckinridge men ten of the electors with one or two of the State offices." - Memphis Appeal. To which thus respondeth the Day Back:

It would be difficult to crowd a greater number of direct misrepresentations into the space occurried by the above paragraph. Our readers, after they have perused the report of the Union conferences. will be able to reply to the above without our assistance. But we will briefly recapitulate a few facts in regular order:

First. The Douglas State Committee appointed a Committee of Conference with the Breckinridge

Second. The Breckinridge State Committee me and appointed a similar Committee. Third. The two Committees conferred. The Doug las Committee first demanded that the Breckurids men should abandon entirely their electoral ticket, and take two officers on the State ticket. This was declined. They then offered six Electors and two on the State ticket. This was declined; but the offer was made to take ten Elactors and two candidates on the State ticket, the same number that the Dougannounced, was the ultimatum of the Breckinridge The Douglas Committee of Conference first declined the offer, but afterwards accepted it and reported upon it favorably to their State Committee. The Douglas State Committee met and voted it down by a vote of five for it to seven against it. This, of course, ended the negotiations between | not?

the two State Committees. But now, mark the subsequent revelations: After the above result was arrived at, a Breckinridge association in this city opened negotiations to see if the Douglas Committee were disposed to do anything, and they were finally old that in no case would a single man on the Breckbiridge electural licket, nor any man openly identified with the Breckinridge party, he put upon the Douglas Bell Union ticket. Upon the head of this announcement came the great Union meeting of Monday evening, which administered a terrible rebuke to them, and the appointment of a Committee of fifteen to select a Union Ticket, irrespective of the rule or ruin of Douglasites, who openly acknowledge that the State will go for Lincoln, unless a union be ef-

that Mr. Buchanan did advise and urge a union in offuence, more than any other man's, that the offer to the Douglas Committee was made.

Fifth. We have the best of authority for stating and it was through his influence, more than any and Hell.

that one of the most prominent members of the | Vice President on these conditions: That the elec-Douglas Committee admitted that they did not expect Mr. Douglas to get a single electoral vote. The object, therefore, of keeping him in the field is personal control of the first state will vote for the strongest man. Breekinridge or Douglas as the case may be, against Lincoln. That is, if the vote of this State will elect either of the strongest man. Breekinridge or Douglas as the case may be, against Lincoln. The we will gain considerably on Fullwork's vote. H. Now, we ask the Memphis Appeal whether it will House, it is to be cast accordingly. But if the vote fectly apparent

have the fairness and honesty to correct its mis- will elect neither, nor put either of them in the statements. We will take it for granted that it has been misled by false reports, and shall await its correction of them.

Breckinridge and Bell in New York. It is sometimes asserted that Mr. Bell has mor trength at the North than Mr. Breckinridge. The falsity of this ascertion, so far as New York is concerned, may be shown in various ways. First, by the press. There are twenty-six or thirty newspapers in this State that have raised the Breckinridge and Lane flag, and not over five or six that have raised the Bell and Everett ticket. It is acknowledged that nearly the whole force of the Bell party is in ed that nearly the whole force of the Bell party is in this city, yet there are some entire wards in which there was a coltred to the party in the city, yet there are some entire wards in which there was a coltred to the color of a slave in Mississippi, I think. they have not men enough to get up an organization, and hence are not represented at all in their Central Committee. On the contrary, the Breckinridge men have organizations in every word of the city, and much rivalry exists as to who of the many applicants shall be delegates to the Breckinridge Gen eral Committee. Persons who sneer at the Breckinridge strength in this State do it for party purposes. The idea of placing the Bell men upon anything like a par with it, is simply ridiculous. And 21. in answer to many inquiries we have received from the South, we would say that what we have stated in relation to New York State, will more than hold spectable number of followers, but in the rest of the northern States the Bell men have not even an organization, or, so far as we know, not a single

newspaper. New York Day Book.

Extracts from the Speech of Hon, Stephen A. Douglas on Kansas. Utah and the Bred Scott Decision. Delivered at Springfield, Ill., June 12th, 1857, and Published in the Louisville Democrat July 2d,

legates assembled in convention to form a consti-tion, preparatory to her admission into the Union n an equal footing with the original States. Peace nd prosperity now prevail throughout her bordors.

The law under which her delegates are about to be lected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. There is every reason to hope and believe that the law will be fairly interpreted and impartially executed, so as to insure to every no elective franchise. If any portion of the in abitants, acting under the advice of political lead ers in distant States, shall choose to absent them-selves from the polls and withhold their votes, with nority, thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in

by the most of the representative men North opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people living under it, but the responsibility rests on those who, for partizan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote. Upon them and upon the political party for whose benefit, and under the direction of whose leaders, they act, et the blame be visited for fastening upon the peo ple of a new State institutions repugnant to their feelings and in violation of their wishes. The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject to other limitation than that which the Constitu of the Wnited States imposes. The Democratic party is determined to see the great fundamental ciples of the organic act carried out in good faith. The present election law in Kansas is acknowledged to be fair and just—the rights of the voters are clearly defined-and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and scrupulously protected. Hence, if the majority of the people of Kansas desire to have it a free State (and we are told by the olican party that nine-tenths of the people of that Territory are Free State men,) there is no obstacle in the way of bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State, by the votes and voice of her own people, and in conformity with the great principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act—provided all the Free State men will go to the polls and vote their principles in accordance with their professions. If such is not the result, let the consequences be visited style. It was a glorious day for the Democracy of upon the heads of those whose policy it is to pro-duce strife, anarchy, and bloodshed in Kansas, that their party may profit by slavery agitation in the Northern States of this Union. That the Democrats of Kansas will perform their duty fearlessly and nobly, according to the principles they cherish, I have no doubt; and that the result of the struggle

the hopes of every triend of the Union, I have entire confidence. The moment the Dred Scott decision was protorrents of abuse and misrepresentations not only upon the decision, but upon the character and moives of the venerable chief justice and his illustrious associates on the bench. The character of Chief Justice Taney and his associate judges, who oncurred with him, require no culogy-no vindication from me. They are endeared to the people of the United States by their eminent public servicesvenerated for their great learning, wisdom and exerience-and beloved for the spotless purity of heir characters and their exemplary

If, unfortunately, any considerable portion of the people of the United States shall so far forget their obligations to society as to allow partisan leaders the constitution inviolate, and vindicate the supre macy of the laws, is the first and highest duty of every citizen of a free republic. The peculiar more than usual solicitude to hear the discussion; merit of our form of government over all others consists in the fact that the law, instead of the arbitrary will of a hereditary prince, prescribes, defines, and protects all our rights. In this country The courts are the tribunals prescribed by the con-stitution, and created by the authority of the people, o determine, expound, and enforce the law. Her whoever resists the final decision of the highest inpublican system of government-a blow which, i successful, would place all our rights and liberties at the mercy of passion, anarchy, and violence. repeat, therefore, that if resistance to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States-in a matter, like the points decided in the Dred Scott case, clearly within their jurisdiction as defined by the constitution-shall be forced upon the country as a political issue, it will become a distinct and naked issue between the friends and the enemies of the constitution-the friends and the enemies of the

The case of Dred Scott was an action of trespass

supremecy of the laws.

writ of error, on the application of Scott to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the final The facts of the case were agreed upon and admitterests; but a set of infatuated Douglas men, who ted to be true by both parties, and were in substance. that Dred Scott was a negro slave in Missouri; that he went with his master, who was an officer of the army, to Fort Armstrong on Rock Island; thence to Fort Snelling, on the west bank of the Mississippi riv er and within the country covered by the act of Congress known as the Missouri Compromise; and thence he accompanied his master to the State of Missouri, where he has since remained a slave. Upon managers defeated Fusion in the State of New this statement of facts two important and material estions arose, besides several incidental and minor nes which it was incumbent upon the court to take totice of and decide. The court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by disposing of the case upon technical points without touching the merits, nor did operly before them and directly presented by the ecord. Like honest and conscientious judges, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfulv performed their whole duty and nothing but eir duty to the country, by determining all the The State courts of Missouri had decided against Dred Scott, and declared him and his children slaves, and the circuit court of the United States, for the listrict of Missouri, had decided the same thing in this very case, which had thus been removed to the unreme Court of the United States by Scott, with hope of reversing the decision of the circuit ourt and securing his freedom. If the Supreme ourt had digmissed the writ of error for want of prisdiction, without first examining into and deciding the merits of the case, as they are now denounced and abused for not have ing done, the result would have been to reman Dred Scott and his children to perpetual slavery, under the decisions which had already been prosounced by the Supreme Court of Mistouri, as well as by the Circuit Court of the United States, without obtaining a decision on the merits of his case. uppose Chief Justice Taney and his associates had thus remanded Dred Scott and his children back to slavery on a plea of abatement, or any mere technical point not touching the merits of the question. as Committee had given the Bell men. This, it was and without deciding whether under the constitution and laws, as applied to the facts of the case, he was free man or a slave, would they not have been de-

ounced with increased virulence and bitterness, on the charge of having remanded Dred Scott to perpetual slavery without first examining the merits of his case and ascertaining whether he was a slave or If the case had been disposed of in that way, who an doubt that such would have been the character of the denunciations which would have been hurled upon the devoted heads of those illustrious judge with much more plausibility and show of fairness

case fairly and honestly upon its merits? A Word of Explanation. The Douglas Convention which assembled in thes

than they are now denounced for having decided the

Resolved. That we instruct our electors to vot for Douglas and Johnson in case it will either elect them before the people, or carry them to the House Fourth. We have the best of authority to assert of Representatives; and in case it will do neither, they shall cast their votes as will best subserve this State to defeat Lincoln; and it was through his the purpose of defeating the Black Republican can-

House, the electors to vote as they please."
We still think that the vote of this State should be cast so as to elect Breekinridge, or Douglas, or Bell by the people, as against Lincoln; and we have no doubt, if the people of the State will elect the Brecknridge electors, as we believe they will, that the vote will be so cast. But our Douglas friends must not expect us to make a constant tender of more to

them than they will concede to us. Hence our Course, and hence this explanation.

Voters of all parties should bear in mind that the learned blacksmith of Alabama, now is Liberia, has question of the Constitutional rights of the South is attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to his white above party. We have always so treated it, and we are so treating it now. We believe the safest and best course in North Carolina is to support Mr. best course in North Carolina is to support Mr. but however this may be, let us adhere to principle and go with our section in this great, but, we trust, not final struggle for the Constitution and the Union.

We still have confidence in the great body of the lambda with the We still have confidence in the great body of the Northern Democracy, and we regret our partial liams, was one of the best scholars at the school. separation from them; but regrets are vain for what is past. Let us do our duty under the circumstances which surround us.—N. C. Standard, Sept.

Speaking of the best scholars at the school, and in the Latin Language he was the best scholar in his class."—(Pp. 182-3.)

Speaking of the same Abdul Rahaman on page

OLIVER JOHNSON, editor of the New York Anti-Slavery Standard, having been summoned as a juror dul, unbroken in body and mindi Let us all learn good throughout the North. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the Bell party are perhaps a little stronger relatively than in this State, but in all the Northern States they are emphatically—noz. In Boston the Everett-Lant clique have a small ultra respect the Pennsylvania the Everett-Lant clique have a small ultra respect the Spice of Caucassian blood."

Safety Standard, having been summed to the Court asking to be excused, on the ground that he was adjudged to be "crazy"—being the editor of a paper which asserted the Constitution to be a covenant with death and an ard of Caucassian blood." agreement with hell. The Court, however, thought that there was a little too much method in Mr Jonnson's madness and refused to let him off.

THE CANVASS.

CAMARGO, Lincoln Co., Sept. 21, 1860. Mn. Bunds :- Peren Tunner, Esq , addressed the people of this place and vicinity on yesterday. He spoke about two hours and a half, and showed in a Kansus is about to speak for herself, through her clear and masterly manner the perfect consistency of protection, with the doctrine of non-intervention showed up the inconsistency of Mr. Douglas and Gov. H. V. Jourson upon this all absorbing question,

He showed that Gen. JACKSON had approved of the doctrine of protection, and that Porx had eachewed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty: He also showed where the great body of the representative men of the democracy are now battling-that the democracy of the Senate and House of Represen a view of leaving the Free State Democracts in a tives almost to a man were for BRECKINGDOK and LANE-that most of the representative men North chmax he showed what it was the duty of Doro-Las men now to do, and that they should sacrifice their first love for the success and prosperty of a common democracy. Our friends were highly pleased with Mr. Tuxney's effort. His opponents, DOUGLAS and BELL men, many of them, spoke of it as the master speech in this county this year. Suffice it to say it was a great effort, worthy of the cause and worthy of the man. LINCOLN.

From Henry-Haynes, Peyton and Polk. Panis, Tenn., Sept. 23, 1860. J. C. Burch, Esq. :- We are daily gaining in Carrol Weakley, Obion, Benton, Madison and McNairy unties, is my information, and by the election the Doculas vote will be small to what it was a short time ago. We have had J. KNOX WALKER, EO. M. old Henry, and I assure you the Memphis clique will never visit this place again for the purpose of enlightening the Democracy as to who they shall vote for. They left the next day on the train cursing

Henry county Democracy and TRAVIS. LOGNEY, HAYNES and POLK were here on Saturday will be such as will gladden the heart and strengthen last. LOONEY led off as PEYTON had for a time renounced, and before the opinions of the Court should be published and read by the people, the newspaper press, in the interest of a powerful political party is this country, began to pour forth tarrents of abuse and misrepresentations not only and Looney were completely used up, torn literally When HAYNES submitted the proposition to the people and told them he would accept it the crowd endorsed it by cheer after cheer. At night HAYNES was serenaded by gentlemen of both parties (BELL and Breckingings.) He was called out and made a handsome talk of half an hour to the large crowd remarked that if such an event hapened and severpoisonous shafts of partisan malice will fall harm-less at their feet, while their juicial decisions will assembled. All is well in Henry. We will increase stand in all future time a proud monument to their our majority beyond question. greatness, the admiration of the good and wise,

Golladay and Bate.

LEBANON, Sept. 25, 1860. MESSES. EUTORS: Yesterday was the day by appointment for our Electors to speak here, and court had heard so often from the brags, that GOLLADAY had Barn down, that many of the Democrats felt

Barr opened the discussion with an hour and a and a half speech, when the rejoinder of half an hour each, Golladay having the close. And I assure you that in BATE's rejoinder I never heard such a scathing administered in all my life. The shouts went up so thick, and fast, and loud that one would have thought everybody and the rest of mankind were Democrats, and I think yet that some of the Know Nothings themselves were unconsciously applauding. And when Golladay arose, he showed clearly in his face that he felt turned down, and showed evident confusion as to where to begin his reply, but presently got his hands to work by "clapping and winking," peculiar to himself alone, while all his party looked anxious, and bawling as if by American, the Bell paper at Atlanta, Ga .: way of trying to help him rally; but poor fellow, (we love him personally) we could not withhold vi cl armis, in the circuit court of the United States our sympathies for his position, for he never did struggle harder, and no man of his party could have ishing his claim to be a freeman, and was taken by shown better pluck or made a better fight than he cision was pronounced by Chief Justice Taney. | trict, you may rest very easy as to the result, regardless of Know Nothing boasts or reports about

WILSON. CHARLOTTE, Sept. 24, 1860. Messes. Editors:-THOS. IW. BEAUMONT, an exassistant editor of the Banner, published a list of appointments to speak through this county, beginning here, to-day. The day came, and with it a remarkably small crowd. When he had gone into the stand, before he began his speech, Thos. C. Monnis, one of our sub-Electors, applied to him for a division of time, and to accompany him through the county. He utterly refused to divide time with any Clarksville on business. This refusal was against the expressed wishes of some of the leading men of his own party. Nearly every Democrat immediatejuestions in the case, and nothing but what was es- ly left the house, leaving him to talk to empty ential to the decision of the case upon its merits. benches and some twenty-five or thirty of his own party. (This is the estimate of a Bell man.) If the gentleman is advocating frus doctrine, why shrink from an investigation? He said he didn's suppose he had made a good speech, that he could see that in their faces. This was true, they looked

> FAIRPLAY. All Honor to Haynes.

like they had been at a funeral sermon.

CLARESVILLE, Sept. 25, 1860. Messus. Epirons: About three thousand people ssembled here to-day to witness the discussion between the State Electors, Mesers. HAYNES, PRYTON and Polk. From some cause, Mr. PEYTON was absent, and by permission of Col, HAYNES Gen. J. M. sent, and by permission of Gol, HAYNES Gen. J. M. straight and regular as the company parts of a Quartes filled his place—a thing which we venture crack regiment of citizen soldiers. The Wide to assert he will never do again, if HAYNES is about. Awakes have evidently been drilled by capable offi-We can not give the details. The triumph was too

standard-bearer of the true Democracy, closed. As Col. HAYNES stepped forward on the stand he was greeted by round after round of the most tumultuous applause. We had heard of his gallant encounters with the BELL-DOUGLASITES, and in which he had always so nobly borne the standard of the party, onsequently were anxious to hear him. We expected a great deal, but we were even then disap-"We shall support this ticket for President and whilst with the Balt men, it is "Rats to your holes!"

> Edward Everett on the African. The following is taken from Volume 3d of Everett's Orations and Speeches, edited by himself, and published in Boston in September, 1859, by Little,

> rican Prince who had been captured and sold into slavery, Mr. Everett says: "If there was ever a native born gentleman on earth, he was one. He had the port and the air of He appeared to me to be of a pure African blood.

193 of the 3d volume, Mr. Everett says: "And how few Americans or Europeans after forty years' bondage would have come out like Ab-

Geo. G. Bellows, a Fillmore speaker in 1856 is on for Lincoln.

COMMUNICATION.

The Knexville Crater in Illinois. PUTNAM, Sept, 24th, 1860. Editors Union and American : Enclosed you will nd a notice of a speech to be delivered by ex-Gov. tus, of Ohio, who now claims himself to be a Tensessean, and the same man who recently made a speech in Knoxville, Tenn., before a BELL-EVERETT Club, advocating Buth and Evenerr, but who in Illinois is advocating Lancoux and Haman. Here is the notice. It is taken out of the Springfield (III.)

Daily Journal of the 16th instant: SPERCE FROM Ex-Gov. Benn.-We received a disstrikes ruom haven't being. We received a dis-sten from Jacksonville late on Saturday night re-mesting us to sunounce that ex-Gov. Bebb, former-y of Ohio, now of Tennessee, will speak at the Vigwam in this city on Tuesday (to-morrow) even-

And I have the paper now in my possessionrought it with me from Illinois. I was at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of Septembe saw said Gov. Bens at that place on the fair grounds, heard him say his friends had made the appointment for him to speak at Springfield and that he expected to fill it. I was on the ground in the forenoon of the 12th. Did not see the Governor. Supposed he had gone to meet and hold sweet communion with his Black Republicon brethern in Springfield-according to appointment. I will also state that or Saturday the 5th inst, that the Black Republicans had a mass meeting at Jacksonville Illinois, and that I the celebrated abolitionist, Owen Lovesor was the hero of the day, and he spoke and belched forth abolitionism in all its glory as he called it, and the people shouted when ever he struck upon the tone of free nigger, and came down on the South. On the 10th I heard Gov. BELB say on the Fair rounds, when asked a question why he did not speak on Saturday, was that the people were all anxions to hear Lovesor, and at night there was too

The "Mail" Missrspresented in Tennessec-It is Not a Disunion Paper. From Montgomery Mail Sept. 25.

much confusion.

We do not know what, exactly, is the general re-outation of the Nashville Patriot, " for fruth and veracity :" but we are certain that a few misrepre sentations of its cotemporaries, as are contained in the following extract from one of its recent editorial articles, will soon place it where its credibilit can be successfully impeached:
"The Mail gives us sententions advice how to distired. Looney spoke about an hour and fifteen solve the Union. It tells us to run three candidates in opposition to the Republicans, and that will insure the control of the results are the control of the control of the results are the control of Lincoln's election, and that will insure dissolution ing the people that it was his intention to leave on It tells us to provide for the consequences by refus The reader will perhaps be a little astonished in pieces. Harkes accepted the proposition of when we say that nearly every important allegatio Burrron and Malone, Pols refused it indignantly. in the foregoing—which forms the text of the editoby any thing published in the Mail and in direct an tagonism with the sentiments of those who conduct

in regard to the efform of fusion, in New York, we spoke of the probable election of Lincoln; and we al Southern States seceded therefor—as we believed and hoped they would-our merchants we be compelled, by the exigencies of their own States, to take in extension of a year at least, on the Northern in-

We never offered "advice as to how to desolve the Union," We never advised the "running of three candidates, to insure the election of Lincoln," on the contrary, we warned Douglas and Bell to array them in violent resistance to the final decreased in the highest judicial tribunal on earth, it will being in session we had a fine crowd in town, and I men, months ago, that by their running their candiblesome the duty of all the friends of order and constitutional government, without reference to past day for our cause; and such a tribunal of the become the duty of all the friends of the stitutional government, without reference to past day for our cause; and such a triumph of the their keeping in the field their candidates would their keeping in the field their candidates would The Presidential election takes place on Tuesday, be 8th of November.

The law form it for the The Presidential election takes place on Tuesday, be 10 or 10 The law fixes it for the Tuesday after the first supremecy of the laws over the advocates of fac- long supremecy of the laws over the advocates of fac- long supremecy of the laws over the advocates of fac- long supremecy of the laws over the advocates of fac- long supremecy of the laws over the advocates of fac- long supremecy of the laws over the advocates of fac- long supremecy of the laws over the advocates of fac- long supremecy of the laws over the advocates of fac- long suprementation and the champions of violence. To preserve long suprementation and the champions of violence. To preserve long suprementation and the champions of violence and having their animals collected together had increased their distance from the laws of the laws of the laws over the advocates of fac- long suprementation and the champions of violence. To preserve long suprementation and the champions of violence and laws of the laws over the advocates of fac- long suprementation and the champions of violence and laws of the laws over the advocates of fac- long suprementation and the champions of violence and laws over the advocates of fac- long suprementation and the champions of violence and laws over the advocates of fac- long suprementation and the champions of violence and laws over the advocates of fac- long suprementation and the champions of violence and laws over the At all times of the campaign, we have talked, prayed and worked against the election of Lincoln. We do not desire disunion. We deprecate it—alhough we hold it as far preferable to submission to Lincoln. Much as we are opposed to the Bell party. BATE opened the discussion with an hour and a half's speech, when Golladay replied in an hour and a half speech, when the rejoinder of half an This, for State Rights men, is saying a great deal; nevertheless, it is true and nothing in our past reord contradicts it. In representing us as desiring disunion : as advising how it can be brought about and as expressing a wish for a financial crisis in the North-in all this, the Patriot does us the greatest justice, and its conciousness of the fact is shown by its failing to publish such of our articles as it laims warrants its conclusions.

We beg our friends of the Breckinridge press, in Cennessee, to republish this, our denial of the false and unwarranted charges of the Nashville Patriot.

> Read! Head! Read the following letter from Col. M. M. TIDWELL prominent Georgia Oppositionist, to the Nationa

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 21st, 1860. EDITOR NATIONAL AMERICAN-Dear Sir: As a long ersonal and political friend of yours, and of a pa per that I have reserved out of all that I receive. as a family paper, to be read by my wife and my children, permit me to make you a suggestion, and did. If the fight has been this way all over the Dis- that is: that a public journal should elevate itself above falsehood, and never assert that which it doe not know to be true; and if it does, let it be with such qualifications as will fully excuse it, provided its mistake should be afterwards discovered. The norals and dignity of the Press ought to be well guarded.

I see in your issue of the 18th instant, an editoria headed: "Breckinridge gives it up," in which you make or attempt to make the impression that, in his speech on the 5th, he gave up his election, and then rofess to copy from his speech, which you fail maerially to do. I will not say it was a wilful perversion, for I suppose you must have copied it from some report other than his published speech. I have read his speech very carefully, and there is nothing in it from which such a conclusion could properly have been inferred. I hope you will correct it. I may vote for Mr. Bell, but I do not want to do so by Democrat but Thos. McNenar, Esq., who was in being misled as to the position of any of his adversaries. We ought not to misrepresent them. I have read Mr. Breckinridge's speech, and must confess that I have no answer to make to it. If he does not occupy the position which we have been occupying. down to the present time. I have been mistaken in Yours, truly.
M. M. Tibweta.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE REPUBLICANS.-The Republicans are "moving heaven and earth" to carry New York city. They had a procession there Thursday night which was, singularly for a political parade, composed of drilled men. The Herald

No less than forty-six hundred men paraded i nilitary array, each clothed in uniform, and each earing a blazing torch. As the procession passed up Broadway, between eleven o'clock and midnight he scene presented was a most extraordinary one As far as the eye could reach there was a line of livid light, not straggling here and there, as is fre quently the case with torchlight parades, but as cers, and were handled by their commanders with horough military precision. The turnout of Thursday was, however, a small affair, compared with Col. Polk opened the discussion, Gen. Quantes the Wide Awake demonstration which is to take followed, and Col. Harnes, the gallant and invincible | place in this city on the evening of the 3d of October. There are in the Northern and Eastern States ver four hundred and twenty thousand voters e colled in the ranks of the Wide Awakes, and it is purposed to have a general re-union of the clubs and a grand parade, in which delegations from all the principal cities and towns will participate.

How Stands the Count! We have taken some pains to ascertain the propect of Breckinridge and Lane, and we feel assured pointed. We didn't expect half enough. We say that they will carry every Southern State and Cali to you in all candor, never was such a speech heard | fornia and Oregon. Had Mr. Douglas been disposed here before. And as he took up his opponents, one to have defeated Lincoln, the Democracy would have by one, and exposed their positions to the people, he was greeted by the most enthusiastic applause. He held the vast assemblage completely spell-bound by his eloquence. We have never seen a speaker at the door of the Douglas men in Pennselvania and Connecticut. But in both these States, the Douglas leaders refused all propositions from the Breckinridge men to run a joint electoral tieket. The defeat of the Democracy, and the election of Lincoln, if he be elected, will lay at the door of the Douglas men in Pennselvania and at the door of the Douglas men in Pennsylvania and exercise such complete control over an audience. Connecticut. Had they desired to defeat Lincoln. His reply to the speech of Gen. Quartes was partic- they would not have refused to unite with the Breck ularly withering, and caused that gentleman the inridge men in these States. On their shoulders rest It will be observed that the Douglas Democrata have committed themselves to the position that it would be better to carry Douglas to the House than bis friends many of his friends many o that Mr. Douglas, while recently in this city, and during the late negotiations, did advise and urge no during the late negotiations, did advise and urge no union will, the Breckingidge men to defeat Lincoln: have made no distinction between Breckingidge men have, and are now, in favor Under these circumstances, and after deeply chagrined, and blame him—any of them of a fair and honorable union with the Douglas and other one man's, that the offer of the Breckinridge party was declined.

Sigh. We have the best of authority for saying.

We shall support this ticket for President and the most proposed by the Breckinridge will support the ticket for President and the most proposed by the Breckinridge will support the ticket for President and the most proposed by the Breckinridge will support the ticket for President and the most proposed by the Breckinridge will support the ticket for President and the most proposed by the Breckinridge will be a conditions. The Douglas sub-committee, because the best of authority for saying the proposed by the Breckinridge will be a condition of the best of authority for saying the best of authorit All right here. The fires are burning brightly, and under the breeking brightly, and under the breeking brightly. State, and probably be elected. The Breckinridge men at the North have done all that honorable men cas do, to defeat Lincoln; but up to this time, the Douglas men have refused to cooperate with them. Let the consequences be dis-astrous and the finger of scorn will be pointed at the Douglas party North; and "yedid it" will be the Brown & Co. Speaking of Abdul Rahaman, an After try,—Milledgeville Union.

PROMINENT OPPOSITION CITIZENS OF MONBOE COUN-TY, FOR BEECKINRIDGE.-From what we can learn, Monroe county, in this State, heretofore a strong Whig county, will certainly give Breckinridge a large majority. A rehable citizen gives us the following list of prominent citizens of the countyheretofore connected with the opposition—are working for the cause of Equality: Jonn Lyon, Esq., who, we are glad to learn, has taken the stump for Breckinridge.
F. E. Richardson, Esq., formerly one of the most popular American members of the Alabama Legis-

S. Richardson, brother of the above. Hon. M. McCorvey, Judge of Probate of the county and a very strong man with the people.

T. H. Coker, an influential citizen of Midway. Dr. Arthur, residing at Claiborne; and Dr. I D. Phillips, at Monroeville.
W. J. O'Bannon, an influential man, very active Harvey Phillips, Esq., formerly of Chambers, where in 1850-51, we saw specimens of his good working in elections. He is said to be quite as effi-

mif the United States and its Testitories were as thickly populated as Great Britain, they would contain 750,000,000 of people—a number nearly equal to the whole population of the globe.

cient in Monroe—as we are glad to hear.

L. B. Phillips, father of the above, a good worker.

P. M. Dennis, near Claiborne, active and influen-

tinl .- Mont. (Ala.) Mail.

Great Confingration in Smyrun-Seven Handred House In Ruins.

A supplement to the Importial, of Smyrna, of the 20th August, gives the fellowing account of a terrible conflagration which has taken place in this city. A terrible disaster has betallen the city of Smyrna; a conflagration has destroyed that part which had remained intact after the catastrophes of the years 1841 and 1845. According to the estimation made seven hundred houses have fallen a prey to the dames. For more than a month the heat here has been

suffocating, varying from ninety to one hundred degress Fahrenheit. This Senegalian atmosphere has dried the wood beyond measure, and rendered it more easily inflamable. At the same time a north wind of extraordinary violence never ceased to blow except at rare intervals.

About half past seven o'clock on the morning of the 27th pistol shots announced that a fire had broken out summerbore. It was at St. Dissipations roken out somewhere. It was at St. Dimit moe could be given the conflagration had made ran

St. Dimitri is a sort of faubourg of the town, commencing at the extermity of the Rue dee Roses, bordered on the right of the American quarter, on the left by that of St. Catherine, and extends east-

ward to the new hospital of St. Roche, where the gard as commence. All this space is filled with very old houses, built exclusively of wood. Most of the streets are exceedingly narrow; some of the projecting roofs almost touch across. The inhabitants are nearly all Greeks, and are chiefly day workmen at various trades.

Owing to the strength of the wind, the greatest anxiety was felt. Strong gusts sent the flames in every direction, and the conflagration assumed terrible propositions. All hopes of stopping the flames had to be abandoned, and for seven hours they did their work of destruction. At two P. M. it reached the extreme end of the Rue des Roses. In this street the fifth house on each side is of stone; on the right side the great establishment of the Desconesse recently increased by the adjunction of the ancient Papasian house; on the left the house of Roboly. Every effort was made here to arrest the progress of the flames. The house of Papasian nevertheless caught fire, and had it not been, through the mercy

the whole of this quarter of the town would have been inevitable. The flames were got under on this side. In the street to the left, leading to St Cathebeen inevitable. The flames were got under on this side. In the street to the left, leading to St Catherine, one single building was left standing—that of Dr. Edwards.

All the public establishments have been thrown open to receive the sufferers from this disaster, and accounting to the sufferers from this disaster, and accounting to the sufferers from this disaster, and accounting was a concept formed to collect subscript. a committee was at once formed to collect subscriptions to provide for their immediate wants. To-day at noon 130,000 piasters had already been subscribed.

The cause of the disaster was purely accidential. It is said that a woman had lit a candle in honor of the Virgin, and having left, it burning, it caused the fire.

NEW STYLE THEMMOMETERS;

of Providence, the wind lulled, the destruction of

The official report gives the number of the houses burned at seven hundred; at first it was supposed that two thousand had been destroyed.

Texas Indian News. Our readers will remember that a few days ago re published a brief account of an Indian fight on the Texas frontier, in which Major Geo. H. Thomas, 2d cavalry, with several of his men, were wounded. Our San Antonio exchanges by last evening's mail contain the official report of Msj. Thomas to Col. Lee, the commander of the Texas department U. S.

army. The report is dated at Camp Cooper, Texas,

Aug. 31st, 1860. We give the following resume from he document: "On the morning of the 26th of July, Major Thom as operating with a detachment of the 2d cavalry, on the head waters of the Concho and Colorado rivers, came on a trail about fourteen miles East of Mountain Pass, which was pursuedfin a W. N. W. direction for about forty miles that day, traveling as long as they could see the trail after On the 26th, about 7 o'clock, A. M., the Delaware guide, Deso, discovered the Indians, eleven in num ber, just as they were preparing to leave co The party moved forward at once in a gallop for a class of the North to bethe test food for Infants and Invalids mile and a half before coming in sight of their thuse. camp, which was located on the opposite side of a deep ravine, running North, and it is presumed, into the Clear Fork, impassible except it a few points. Here they lost considerable time in searching for a crossing, and only succeeded finally by dismounting and leading the animals. In the meantime the Indians, being already mounted and having their animals full speed for about three and a half miles, when Tycoon and Nobility of Japan in all cases of Debility, Indigesthey abandoned their floose animals and continued their flight, effecting their escape solely from the fact that our animals had been completely exhausted by the fatiguing pace at which the pursuit had been kept up. One fellow, more persevering than the rest, and who still kept his position in the rear of the loose animals, suddenly dismounted and pre-pared to fight, and our men, in their eagerness to ispatch him, pressed upon him so thickly, that several of his arrows took effect, wounding Major Thomas in the chin and chest; private Wm. Murphy, of company "D," in the left shoulder; and privates John Zilo and Caspar Siddel of the band, slightly each in the leg, before he fell pierced by twenty or more shots. The captured animals were twenty-eight in number.—New Orleans True Delta,

INCREASE OF PRESBYTERIANISM.—Rev. JOHN MC Dowell, in his semi-centenary sermon, makes the following interesting statement: "The Presbyterian Church was divided in 1838,

since which time there have been two General Asmblies. Both Assemblies should be taken into the ecount in comparing the Presbyterian Church as t now is, with what it was fifty years ago. In the General Assembly of 1807, the first I attended, the number of delegates in attendance was 54; the number in the two Assemblies which met last spring was 467. The number of Synods when I entered th ministry was 7; the number now, as reported to the last Assemblies, is 51. The number of Presbyteries when I commenced my ministry was 31; now it is 254. The number of ministers in the Presbyterian Church then was 370; now it is 3,765. The of churches then was 694; now it is 4,637; and the number of communicants then was 17,871, now it is have been multiplied seven times; the Presbyteries eight times; the ministers ten times; the churches seven times, and the communicants twenty times

THE UNBURIED DEAD OF SYRIA-Our Syrian cor espondent writes that more than ten thousand human bodies still lie upon the sides of Mount Hermon, in full view of the sea of Gallilee and the Mediter ranean, upon the plains of Sidon, the ancient Phoenicia, blackening in the sun, and their blood still cries out to heaven for vengeance. It is an Oriental custom to leave the murdered dead unburied until justice has been satisfied, and although in Syria the of fect of the climate upon a dead body requires its bu-rial within twenty-four hours of the departure of the spirit from its earthly tenement, these bodies our positions. If you have a reply to it I should be have remained unburied and in a complete state of preservation.

In the court yards of the palaces, in the barracks, and wherever the Christian has fallen there lies the body now, still awaiting the vengence of heaven upon the oppressors and the slayers of the Christians of Mount Lebanon. Without entering into an explanation of the physical causes which have produced this mummyfication, it is sufficient to say that the testimony of all confirms the statement. Wolves and hyenas have of course done their work, but it all enclosed premises the presence of the unburied dead remains a silent appeal to Him who declared 'Vengence is mine, I will repay, saith the Lo.d." Boston Traveller, Sept. 22.

Pennsylvania Politics HARRISBURG, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860. The Douglas State Executive Committee publish

card, stating that as much as has been recently ublished on the subject of alleged propositions for fusion in Pennsylvania, the public are informed that the question of fusion has at no time been enter tained by that Committee. A Georgia correspondent of The Constituion eximates the whole vote of that State at over 100,000

of this Breckinridge, he says, will have 60,000, Bell 10,000, and Douglas 10,000, making the majority for Breekinridge over both 20,000. Recruiting for Garibaldi is advertised in the Lor ion papers as an " Excursion to the South of Italy." Clever way to dodge neutrality laws. The end makes a great difference in the means.

Notice. **然他為執信德重加自治宣軍** A LL persons attending the Democratic Mass Meeting at Tuliahoma on the 3d of October, 1800, will be passed over the Nashvilleand Chattanooga Railroad at half tare. By order of sp22—dtd R. W. COLE, Superintent. Nashville Theatre. MYELLER & EVERRIT Friday Evening, September 25th, 1860. Will be presented for the third and last time the fairy Drama of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR. ....Mrs. STETSON, Performance to commence with the Comedy of Charles the Second.

Charles the 2d... ... Miss R. FRANCE Wanted. BY a French lady, a situation in a school to teach her own language or in a family to teach French, English branches and Music, Apply at this office. Law Card. W. H. DEWITT. JOHN A. FITE. FITE & DeWITT, Attorneys at Law.

CARTHAGE, TENNESSEE,

WILL practice Law in the counties of Smith, Macon, Jack son and Putnam. They will give especial attention to the collection of claims. PITE. SHEPHERD & Co., Nashville, Tennessee.
D. WRAVER, Cashier Planters' Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
J. Corney, Cashier Union Bank,
do.
sept25-w3t Sale by Auction of a Valuable Bramatic

Library. JOHN SABIN & COMPANY. Auctioueers, Fourth Street and LaFayette Place, (one door Nast
of Broadway,) New York,
Will sell, on the 8th of October next, and following days,
the very Extensive and Valuable Brazzantic Labrary of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq.,

The conjunt Comelian.

The Collection comprises an immense assemblage of Books relating to the Stage, including interesting specimens of the Early English Drama, exceeding in extent any Collection that has ever been submitted to public compatition, commencing with the earliest dawn of Mistrionic Art, and brought down to the present time. Among those will be found the first four Folio Shakespearians—an unrivalled Collection of Books of Wit and Humor—a complete Series of the History of the Stage, containing Music, Pageants, elo—old English Postry of the Elizabethan Mra, including all the Contemporaries of Booksopeare. Indeed, the Collection is also once magnificent and unique, and offers to buyers a rare opportunity of collecting knocks not to be obtained except on the dispersion of private collections.

The Catalogue (which forms a volume of 663 pages) is now ready, and may be had at W. T. Herry & Co. 10. cuts and in postage stamps.

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CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 24th, 1866. Going North: Leave Nashville at 8.20 A M. and 18 30 P M Arrive at Cincarville at 10:10 A M, and 4:40 P M. TOILET ARTICLES. Going South. JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Leave Charlesville at 4:20 A M. and 3 P M. Arrive at Mashville at 8:30 A M. and 0:45 P M. The morning train from Nashville connects at Taits' Station as State Lines, with Staughter & Co.'s Daily line of four ram Conclusion Hopkinsville Ky, via Trenton, Pembroke, &c Prom Hopkinsville, as an learns for Columbus, Ky., Pathocah nithiand, Eddyville and Henderson.
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to compense with this stock, and when we certifully invite the at the lines of the people—and most especially the ladies to this sal we promise the present and the disappediated in their expectations. In addition to the above we will sine sell a splendid assert ment of Farine Fornitume, Metalle Tree Hat Racks, head an side patout Spring Lounges, Metalle Weshetand sets, and for rich and beautiful full round 7 octave Rosswood Pianos.

Termas—One-third cash, balance in four months, note autofactority endor-of payable labels. HARDY BROTHERB, sepificide.

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Spins 90-dule J. L. & R. W. PROWN. YELLOW CORN. 250 BAGS PRIME NELLOW CORN, just received at

> OATS. 75 SACKS OATS, Just received for sale at the Broadway Mills. D. D. DICKNY. 10 000 POUNDS BRAN ; Just received on con signment and for sale at the Broadway Mill D. D. DICKEY. FLOUR.

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O N SATURDAY Morning, September 20th, 1860, at 10 o'clock, we still sell our usual large and attractive stock of staple and fine Furniture, Mattrasses besides one A No. 1 new Piano. 7 Octave, full round corner cavved legs. Also an invoice of Brandies, Wines, Apple Brandy, Whisky, etc., to be in store by Thursday next.

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DENTIST. Cherry Street. sep22-dim

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A CARD. Drawing and Painting. M. ANDIE BULOT being permanently located in the city, is now prepared to give instructions in Drawing and Painting. He will give lessons either at his studio, No 6D Union street, opposite Odd Yellows' Hall, or at the residence of his pustreet, opposite Gdd Fellows' Hall, or at the residence of his pills, as may be desired.

"I'o rang, moderate. For further particulars applicate. To raise, moderate. For interest particulars application may be made at his studio.

Mr BULOT has in his possession the highest recommendations of his professional attainments and success as a teacer. In addition to these testimonials he refurs to Mesers Hughes, Giers, Saltzman, and Larcomie, at whose galirries he has for the last two years been connected as painter and artist.

He also respectfully refers to the untersigned residents of this city:—

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FITHESE unrivalled Machines make the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—decided by the highest authorities to be the FIRST CLASS STITCH. The Sewing presents the mans appearance upon either side of the material—no CORD or Rain Stick on the Band and Gather at the same time, Sewin Cords without basing, Hem, Fell, Bind, do.

The Howe Machines uses a Braight Needle a Wheel Feed are strong, durable and well made, See every curicity of Work—from the fleest Muli Healin to the Accress Accepts and for simplicity, the short time required to learn to operate upo and capability, are UNREGEALED.

As an evidence of the popularity of the Heave Finchi me we refer to the following certificate from some of our patrons for the pastyear. A. B. MONTGOMERY, Special Partner.

The undersigned having the Howe Sewing Machine in use in their families, and having theroughly tested them upon every variety of work, do not healtate to pronounce them the Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GUNS, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS,

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MACHINISTS' Tools, Implements, &c. We respectfully solicit a call from our friends, former patro of "McCALL & CO.," and the public generally. M'CALL & FALL, KIRKERS & ELLIS' OLD STAND,

34 Public Square, Nashville, Tran Dissolution of Copartnership. Fills firm of SAUFLET, PORTER & CO., is this day disnoived by modual consent—Mesus Saufley and Berry retiring. The ran sining constitutes have taken into their husiness
Mr B A ALLISON, hate of the house of Alliano. Anderson &
Co., and the business will be conducted, as heretofore at the old
stand, No SI, Public Squre, under the name and style of
wep21-1m

PORTER, JOHNSON & CO. NEW FIRM.

The undersigned having sold their interest in the business of Saulley, Purise & Co., to Messre Porter, Johnson & Co., Exclusive shelessle desirer in Hats, Cape, etc., to take pleasure in recommending the new firm to the continued confidence of their cid friends and customers and to the public in general.

R. C. SAUFLEY, sep21-1m A Card to Families. Rhave on sale a fine Brett Carriage, second-band; One fine Plawton Carriage, new Jon superior Emromethe, second-hand; One large Pramity Carriage, smood-hand; Fine second-hand Plamos, good makes. Alt of which will be sold very cheap to close, by BWN, F. SHIEKLES & CO., sep20 No. 27, Central Austion Rooms, College street.

Edgefield and Kentucky Bailroad. CITY ELECTION. of Naziville, on Baharday, Supt 20th, 1900, he the purpose of electing a Mayor, one Albirman and two Conneilman from rank of the Warns, to serve for the anading year. The Polite to be opened at 9 A. M., and chose at 4 P. M.

"The voters who are in favor of the election of said officers for a ferm of two years, and put the work, "Torm of efficers for a ferm of two years," on their ticksta, and if a majority of all the voter police shall be in favor of the elections of said officers for a ferm of two years, then and thereafter, the charter of the city of Nazivilla shall be so assembled, are said elections shall be need ascordingly: and, thereafter, the qualification for Mayor, Alderman and Councillons, shall be either was two described and content."—Sections 54 6, or detay! Beautiful Assembly, planted Anarod 33, 1809.

Ricction to be held at Latimer's de Staminy's, digns. Wm Lestin, A B Shankland, John Merow. 1 5666—B R Giascock. Clerks. Jun H. Qurry, J. W. C istrate...Juniah Perrins, Eng. Sixth Ward.

Rice ion in he held at Tarpiny & Pyle's

gen-W. W Pessifor, Van Baugh, Richard McCann,
of Volts-A. W. Pyle. Clerks-M. O. Brocks, There

m. Maristrate-W. F. Muschem, Soq. Severals, Ward.

Risclien to be held at Temperance Hall.

Judges—Wa Constituati, Jos Steele, liensky Carbert
twaref Votes—N F Corbett, Liens—One S Miller,

radows. Magutrate—Jeho Corbett, Esq.

Eighth Ward. Risction to be held at Fireman's Halla dgss-Chas R Green, John N Hobbs, M C Catton. Votes-Wm Smile: Glerks-John Salterfield, Hun Magistrate-R G Rives. A New Novel! THE MOTHER-IN-LAW. By Mrs. Enn. D. R. Coursewars, author of "The Lest Helees," "Deserted is see "Missing Stide," &c. Third is a new American Novel. It displays an insight into human nature, and a still in the delineation and assigns churacter. The book abouted with some of intense interest, the whole plot being strongth out with much power and offset—a one can read it without astronylaring that it possesses may than ordinary meet. This arapsic accuratering tale is one of the most agreeable of MraSouthworth's morts. The some are lab in the almost imperial days of Old Virginia. Price. Cloth, 21 55 Paper 21 Co. THE SUNNY SOUTH OF THE Southerner as B embracing five years experience of a Northern Governous ra the Land of the Sugar and the Cotton. By Professor J II In-graham, of Mississippi. Price \$125. RENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, LATEN AND Italian Languages without a master, whereby say of the Languages can be learned without a sember, with the au-thia book. By a H Munterith. Pelse \$1 25. WOODS AND WATERS; or, The Serance and Rac INTERESTING TO VOLUME THE ADVENTURES OF JAMES C. ADAMS

THE KANGAROO HUNTER; or, Adventures ) the Bush. By A Bowman, author of "Esper Castaways," "The Young Exiles," etc., etc. JACK HOPE ON: or, The Alventures of a Georgian By W W Texast, of Georgia. MILL ON THE PLOSS. Piper, 30 cents. THE PALACE OF ICE. By Alexander Dumas REGINA; or, The Birthright. Ay Margaret Blount, F. BAGAN & CO., HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR OCTOBER

PETERSON'S LAPIES' NATIONAL MAGA-ARTHUR'S HOME HAGAZINE for October Just received and for sale by F. MAGAN & CO., sept30-dkwit FOR NEW ORLEANS And all Landings on Miss. River. (1860) NEW ARRANGEMENT.

MEMPRIS AND N. ORLHANS U. S. MAIL PACKET LINE The Splendid Bonts of this neW Line will leave Memphis and N. O. as hereinfore ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

MONDAT PACKETS. REPUBLIC, INGOMAS, Capt. A. Baird. Capt. J. B. Olerko. WEDNESDAY PAGENTS. J. SIMGNDS, IMPRESAL. Capt. J. F. Hicks. Capt. C. S. Rogers. FRIDAY PACKETS. e boats connect at Memphis with the Radiocaris from on their respective days. Leave Monophis insteadfast ireal of the M. & C. and M. & C. R. & Trains. The s will be sold by all the Randa in commention will

heir arrival so to a to a role freight or passage an are or pleasure may require. For freight or passage an are or to THOS. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Gra'l F's Ag is, No. 2, However By JNO. E. HYDE & Oh.,

Agents, New Orion sep413-64m Fine Stock Farms at Public Sale. O N Saturday, the 94th Nurember the undersigned, the agent of Thomas W McChance, of Richardes, Virginia, will sell at publicate to the highest bidder on the promiser, on a credit of Seven Thousand Acres of Land, nown as the Glascock Lands, trieg in Warren county, Tenses-es, on each ride of the old stage road from McMinnville to Kash-ille, within nine miles of McMinnville, and neven miles of the LeMinnville and Manchester Railroad.

These lands have been divided into in eighteen lots, containing

COUNTY COURT SALE. re D. Young and with, et als vs. Goorge W. Campb IN pursuance of a deart of the County Court of Davidse county rendered at the August torse, 1960, I will expose t public ails at the Court Bross descrip Nashville on Saturday the 13th day of October 1975. Thirty Acres of Lund, Of the South-west end a the tract belonging to the entate of Thos. C. Simpkins, deceased, lying on the waters of Birli Run Creek, and adjoining the farm of Blisha Guwer. Said sale to be the from the equity of returnption.

Terms.—A credit of six and twelve months will be given, notes with satisfactory security required, and a Ben retained until the purchase more as paid.

F. B. CHERATHAM, September 13, 760—dim—pr's fee \$4.

Cierk and Master.

Steamboat Scotland

For Sale at Auction at Paducab. O'N Welcoming the Indee October. will sell at publicance the Steiner SCOTLAMD, but minus, taciffs and farmil as she now lays at Padmah. Ky. The Scotland is the light draught boat of her class of boats amount carry 1300 form.

Terms one-quarter cast, balance in .3 and 12 mounts. By payable in Blank with samulactory specific. septid ids

If Louisville Courier and St. Louis Republican copy a large to this office. Valuable Land for Sale. McCLURB & CO., and N. McCLURB, desire is settly their valuable Tract of Sana (their brins of capactership lawing expired.) can six large on acres, the handand of which are cleared, generally level: the remaining well timbered; has several springs of ranning vaterilipough each field; M or 60 acres well set in time group, with a much in clower. This land is not surpassed by any in the county, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton ar the resing of Sinck. There are two good crehards, and my definition sites in a desirable main.

Will be sold on the 20th day of October next On the presises to to the highest hidd September 11, 1660-tuplis B Mississippi River Plantation for MIGHT miles below femphists Arbanea If fiff miles below satisfies a transas, containing eight in the party acres, we handred and fifty in cultivation, large new dwelling hower, and all the moneyary fixtures for a good Cutton Plansiton; on hundred and fifty acres old deadening; large young firehead, reaches and applied. If the purchaser whiles I will sell also growing grow on the plans, one risting of 150 or 200 halo of coulds, and two or six hundred

JAME II. MERIWETHER. August 24, '60-d2m Land for Sale. will extraorge to see well improve spectry in the city. It is of the very best quality of sully is well waitered; short helf of it in cultivation, and the harmon in fire timber and pasture. There are two good dwelling bound, a good harm and stables, for. For information apply to the adventure or to John D. James, sep25-if. Notice.

W have for sale several for Radionous in the city, some of these in fine territory. Aims a large number of main-proved lots in the city, same of them finely a losd for business purposes, and for Remonnous. Ye will sell great bargains. We have also for male several of the set and most commanding Building Sites in West Nashvill, on Scool, Demumbrane, he-Nairy and other streets.

ALCO-A number of very fin loss in Soyd's, Hynes and Wattier Additions. Watkins' Additions.

Atao-Several very choice los in Edgetsid, 25 or 30 lots in Watker a Addition, and a large amost of lots in Harding's Addition and Mediancok.

[I] Fin addition to which we have a very large number of Country lots, containing from No to lovety acres, within from two to three miles of the city, classification the different piles. Septis-eff.

J. L. & R. W. HEOWH. Corn, Flour, &c.

Grass Seeds. 20 BARRELS TINOTHY SEED;

Produce Vanted. W K will pay the highest marke prion for Feathers, Becswar, Groceries, Depte Fruit, La. tto...in either Csan an Groceries. [Septe Bullet McCRet & CO. Spaces the Lither October non per Ship Aurelia, From Revisionar, Twenty Jacks and for Market, son-signal of the subscribers. Pripalants will please semiliar colors carry Makib & CO. The Machine Colors carry and the Machine Colors ca THE EXPRESS ENGINE TRAIN

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